## HB0266S01 compared with HB0266

{deleted text} shows text that was in HB0266 but was deleted in HB0266S01.

Inserted text shows text that was not in HB0266 but was inserted into HB0266S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative R. Curt Webb proposes the following substitute bill:

#### LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAY AMENDMENTS

2018 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: R. Curt Webb Senate Sponsor:

#### **LONG TITLE**

#### **General Description:**

This bill amends provisions related to access to public highways.

#### **Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ► {limits the} defines terms;
- <u>provides</u> circumstances under which a highway authority may {terminate} not close
  a {property owner's} legal point of access to a public highway; and
- <u>makes technical and conforming changes.</u>

#### **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

#### **Other Special Clauses:**

None

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#### **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

72-7-103, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 1998, Chapter 270

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:* 

Section 1. Section 72-7-103 is amended to read:

72-7-103. Limitation on access authority.

- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Highway facility" means:
- (i) SR-7 as described in Section 72-4-106;
- (ii) SR-67 as described in Section 72-4-112;
- (iii) SR-85 as described in Section 72-4-114;
- (iv) SR-154 as described in Section 72-4-121; or
- (v) SR-201 as described in Section 72-4-126.
- (b) "Legal point of access" means an access established in accordance with applicable

### <u>law:</u>

- (i) before July 1, 2003;
- (ii) by permit issued by the highway authority; or
- (iii) by a deed or court order.
- (1)2 A highway authority may not deny reasonable ingress and egress to property adjoining a public highway except where:
- [(1)] (a) the highway authority acquires right of ingress and egress by gift, agreement, purchase, eminent domain, or otherwise; or
- [(2)] (b) no right of ingress or egress exists between the right-of-way and the adjoining property.
- ({2}3) For a property adjoining a public highway that is not an interstate system or a highway facility, a highway authority may not {terminate, modify, or impede the use of the property owner's} close a legal point of access to the public highway{ if}, unless:
- (a) {there is evidence that the point of access has existed for 10 years or more; and} the property has reasonably equivalent access to the public highway after the legal access is closed;

<u>or</u>

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(b) the highway authority {has not acquired} acquires the legal point of access by gift, agreement, purchase, or eminent domain.

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**Legislative Review Note** 

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel}